4:Grajdanzev--66 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 171, 272

"Average consumption [of tea--analyst] in Taiwan was 676,000 kin or one-eighth of a kin per capita—not much for a tea-drinking nation and for a tea-producing island. In Japan the average annual per capita consumption of tea for the same period was 0.76 kin, (1)

1. The figure is calculated from the data on tea as given in the International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1939.

or five times as much as in Taiwan."

4:Grajdanzev--152-153 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans-1-2
116, 273, 511, 563, 439, 565

"The remaining imports — imports for consumption — should be divided, wherever possible, into two parts — consumption by Japanese and consumption by Chinese. Without attempting any detailed analysis we may make a few remarks on the basis of the material available. In 1939, for example, 2 million yen worth of condensed milk was imported, as well as 7 million yen worth of sake and 5 million yen worth of beer, not including local production of sake and beer. Neither sake nor beer are Chinese drinks; they are consumed chiefly by 100,000 Japanese male adults and by the troops stationed there. To take another example, in 1939 48.6 million yen worth of fabrics and clothing, including shoes, hats, gloves, buttons, pearls, combs, bracelets, laces, etc. were imported into Taiwan. From this amount 8.1 million yen worth of gunny sacks should be deducted, leaving a balance of 40.1 million. If Japanese residents were able in 1939 to spend 12 million yen on drinks (not including locally produced and consumed beverages), they probably spent not less than double this sum on clothing, shoes and other personal articles (1) which—with a [153] few unimportant exceptions—are imported from Japan.

1. That this is not an overestimate may be judged from the following figures: 77.2 yen per person per year or about 25 yen per family per month can hardly be considered as excessive for clothing (including shoes, etc.) in a country where, for example, one yard of muslin cost 1.34 yen. In a special investigation conducted in 1937-1938, which covered 355 Japanese families with 1,397 members, the average

monthly income of a family was 184.6 yen, of which 23.6 yen was spent on food, 16.9 yen on lodging, leaving an ample margin for clothing and other expenditures. (Data on budgets from the Toyo keizai tokei geppo, July, 1940). An investigation conducted in Japan proper in 1936-1937, only one year earlier than the investigation in Taiwan mentioned above, gives the average expenditure on clothing of 10.18 yen per month for persons with an average salary of 88.37 yen; for the low income brackets it was 3.43 yen, for higher (about 100 yen), 12.18 yen. In our case the average salary is 184.6 yen, so that an expenditure of 25 yen on clothing is quite probable. See Kakei chosa hokoku, (Naikaku tokei kyoku) Tokyo, March, 1938.

If this is true , then not more than 3 yen per capita were spent on imported clothing by the Chinese in 1939 (2). But, as was pointed out in the preceding pages, the Chinese

2. The correctness of our estimate is supported by the budget estimates made by the government officials in 1936 and quoted by Nasu (op. cit.). According to them, the per capita annual expenditure on clothing of a representative Taiwanese farmer was 6.02 yen in 1936. This figure includes imported and locally produced clothing (shoes, hats, etc.) whereas our estimate is for the imported textiles only.

society in Taiwan is not uniform. Its wealthier members spend on clothing many times more than the small farmers, workers, or tenants."